

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 095 866

IR 001 046

TITLE Pennsylvania Library Master Plan Committee Report.
INSTITUTION Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.
PUB DATE 74
NOTE 54p.

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.75 HC-\$3.15 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS College Libraries; Financial Support; Information Services; Institution Libraries; Library Cooperation; Library Education; Library Networks; *Library Planning; Public Libraries; School Libraries; Special Libraries; State Libraries; *State Programs; Statistical Data; University Libraries
IDENTIFIERS *Pennsylvania

ABSTRACT

The Pennsylvania Master Plan Committee, composed of librarians from all types of libraries and also of other interested citizens, reports here on goals, present status, and recommendations for the future of Pennsylvania libraries. After statements of need for a master plan and an outline of its development, goals for effective, widely available library services of high quality are presented. An overview of the present condition of library systems and networks is given, along with the status of public, academic, school, special, and institutional libraries, the state library, and library education. Recommendations are given for improving these libraries and services as well as for financing library services; coordinating library services at the local level; planning, research, and evaluation; and measures for adopting and implementing the plan. Among the extensive appendixes are: comparative figures on numbers of volumes and expenditures of the fifty states; a directory of library cooperatives; maps of Pennsylvania Uniform Regions, institutions of higher education, and district library systems; and organization charts for the state department of education and the proposed reorganization of state library services. (LS)

Pennsylvania Library Master Plan Committee Report

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY MASTER PLAN COMMITTEE

Committee Members

Richard Thomson, Chairperson
Wynnewood

Joseph Falgione, Vice-Chairperson
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

Ivy Bayard, Librarian
Tyler School of Art
Philadelphia

Margaret Darken
Boalsburg

Marie Davis, Associate Director
The Free Library of Philadelphia

Guy Garrison, Dean
Graduate School of Library Science
Drexel University
Philadelphia

Dan W. Graves, Director
Rena M. Carlson Library
Clarion State College

Arthur Hamlin, Director
Samuel Paley Library
Temple University
Philadelphia

Elizabeth P. Hoffman
Coordinator of School Libraries
Pennsylvania Dept. of Education

George M. Jenks, Librarian
Ellen Clarke Bertrand Library
Bucknell University
Lewisburg

Helen Lamrey, Supervisor
Information Services
PPG Industries
Springdale

Marvin W. Mounce, Director
Bureau of Library Development
State Library of Pennsylvania

Charles R. Peguese, Director
Action Library
Student Learning Center
Philadelphia

Kathryn Stephanoff, Director
Allentown Public Library

**The following State Library
representatives served as
staff to the committee**

Ernest E. Doerschuk Jr.
State Librarian
State Library of Pennsylvania

John A. McCrossan, Coordinator
Bureau of Library Development
State Library of Pennsylvania

Malie McLaughlin,
Assistant to the Coordinator
Bureau of Library Development
State Library of Pennsylvania

FOREWORD

The recommendations of this report, published by the State Library, are before Pennsylvania's library publics and the profession, the Advisory Council on Library Development, and state government for consideration and action as a guide for the future development of library services of all types within this Commonwealth.

Ernest E. Doerschuk Jr.
State Librarian

PREFACE

All change is not progress, but real progress is unlikely to occur without change. Yet those who seek and welcome progress would like to achieve it by having the necessary change occur elsewhere--perhaps in another individual, in another institution, in another community or even in another state. Such an attitude manifested itself in the meetings of the Master Plan Committee. However, the committee faced the question of a need for change by defining goals and objectives of library service, by examining what Pennsylvania currently has, and finally by assuming the role of the library user to ask if there were ways to improve.

The following report is the result of an honest effort to resolve the complexities of Pennsylvania's geography, population distribution and uneven library resources in a fashion that gives every possible advantage to the users, and not necessarily to institutions. The changes recommended come from a full consideration of existing problems and possible alternatives--especially those brought forth at public hearings. Many of the recommendations have the unanimous approval of the committee; all have at least a majority. Committee conflict served the useful purpose of portraying in microcosm the statewide differences.

The committee hopes that library people will recognize the enormous difficulties inherent in so large a problem and will accept the necessity for occasional compromise, occasional concession, and more rarely, even the necessity for outright capitulation. The committee also earnestly hopes that library people will recognize and give the cooperative action and support that is needed if this plan, or indeed any plan for library service, is to succeed.

Richard Thomson
Chairperson
Master Plan Committee

CONTENTS

	Page
I. Introduction	1
Need for a Pennsylvania Library Master Plan	1
Development of a Master Plan	2
II. Goals of Pennsylvania Libraries	5
III. Status of Library Development in Pennsylvania	7
Public Libraries	7
Academic Libraries	9
School Libraries	10
Special Libraries	10
Institutional Libraries	11
State Library	12
Library Systems and Networks	13
IV. Recommendations for Action and Methods of Implementation	17
State Library Agency	17
A Pennsylvania Library Network - Statewide & Regional	20
Financing Library Service to the Public	24
School Libraries	26
Academic Libraries	27
Special Libraries	27
Institutional Libraries	28
Coordination of Library Services at the Local Level	29
Planning, Research, and Evaluation	29
Education for Librarianship	30
Adoption and Implementation of the Plan	31
V. Appendices	33

I.

INTRODUCTION

The creation of a Library Master Plan Committee in 1971 reflects Pennsylvania librarians' continuing commitment to the assumption that all residents of Pennsylvania are entitled to high quality library services and optimum access to the rich resources of Pennsylvania Libraries. The best assurance of providing these services lies in careful planning for the development and coordination of all types of libraries.

Pennsylvania's most recent major plan for statewide library development was issued in 1958, implemented by the *Pennsylvania Library Code* of 1961, and recently revised somewhat through amendments to the code. This plan, commonly called the Martin Plan,¹ resulted in significant improvements in public library services and still incorporates excellent features which will be retained.

The Need for a Pennsylvania Library Master Plan

Beginning in the late 1960s, as a result of a resurvey of Pennsylvania's libraries² and because of their experience with the Martin Plan, librarians, trustees, and friends of libraries became increasingly aware of the need for a new, comprehensive plan for library development for Pennsylvania. Inasmuch as the Martin Plan is basically a public library plan, it was felt that the Commonwealth needed a plan for coordinating all types of libraries for a public which often disregards or is unaware of categorical distinctions in types of libraries. In addition, libraries had begun to face a financial crisis. This pointed to the need for a plan which offers alternative sources of support and additional ways to ensure that available funds are used effectively. Adequate local funding had become increasingly difficult to obtain. Federal officials had indicated that federal funding for libraries would not continue on the scale of recent years. It was recognized by the profession that Pennsylvania libraries of all types -- public, academic, school, special and institutional -- had been making considerable progress in the last decade. However, prior to the passage of federal and state legislation in support of library development, the Commonwealth's libraries were considerably behind those of other large industrial states. The need to reduce this gap through intensive planning and development was clearly indicated.

¹Martin, Lowell A. *Library Service in Pennsylvania present and proposed*. Harrisburg: State Library of Pennsylvania, 1958.

²Martin, Lowell A. *Progress and problems of Pennsylvania libraries, a resurvey*. Harrisburg: State Library of Pennsylvania, 1967.

A new comprehensive plan for library development would better equip libraries to provide the sophisticated materials and services needed by library users today. It would extend their services to people who traditionally have not used libraries – including the disadvantaged – and avoid costly duplication of resources and services. Additional reasons cited in support of the development of a new Master Plan for libraries were:

1. A master plan was needed to remedy inequities in library services available to users which were the result of geography, library governance, and wealth of communities.
2. A master plan could guarantee greater opportunity for involvement by librarians and citizens in decisions relating to library programs, thus making those programs more responsive to the user's needs.
3. The recent proliferation of uncoordinated development of local, regional and statewide library networks in Pennsylvania called for guidelines for the development and operation of library cooperatives.
4. A plan was needed to coordinate library services at the local level and to minimize unnecessary duplication and gaps in services.
5. A plan could recommend ways to coordinate state government responsibility for library programs thus eliminating a situation in which such responsibility is dispersed among a number of state agencies frequently unaware of other programs and policies.
6. Finally, a plan was needed to recommend revisions in legislation for public libraries which had become outdated and inadequate.

The Development of a Master Plan

A resolution recommending to the Advisory Council on Library Development³ that a comprehensive plan of total library service for Pennsylvania be developed to include all types of libraries was passed by the PLA Board of Directors, on April 29, 1971.

A volunteer committee was created under the auspices of the Advisory Council. The council is a citizen-librarian group established

³See Appendix A

by *The Library Code* to advise the Governor, the Secretary of Education and the State Librarian on matters relating to statewide library development. The State Library provided staff assistance to support the committee in its work.

In the ensuing two and one-half years, the committee approached the task of developing a blueprint for total library services by:

1. Reviewing and summarizing the status of services in all types of libraries.
2. Identifying problems by types of libraries and types of users.
3. Reviewing and determining the relevance to Pennsylvania of the experience of other states.
4. Formulating the role of each type of library in providing total services to actual and potential users.
5. Determining needs from user viewpoint and assessing costs and methods of meeting them.
6. Determining the means of establishing interlibrary cooperation.
7. Determining the changes needed in the present law to allow each type of library to assume specific responsibility for an area of public service, to reimburse libraries for cooperative service beyond their legal responsibilities or support areas, and to meet total user needs.

After the tentative plan had been developed, the Master Plan committee sought opinions on it from librarians, trustees, and citizens through public hearings before placing their final revised recommendations before the Advisory Council for action. The council will evaluate the plan, select recommendations of merit, and implement those recommendations.

II.

GOALS OF PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARIES

The major goal of all types of Pennsylvania libraries is to provide library materials and information to people at the time they are needed, in the quantity and quality desired, in whatever type of print, audio or visual format desired. This is a goal that deserves every effort to be made into a reality and one which libraries are far from achieving completely.

A related goal is the provision of materials and information which can assist individuals and society in personal and social improvement. Books and audio-visual materials can be invaluable to people who are trying to improve their own lives or their society. The social mission of libraries has always been an important one, and it is particularly important in this era of social change.

Another goal is that of making the services and resources of all types of libraries available to all potential users in a community by providing quality library services to each library's primary clientele.

Traditionally, each type of library has established different service priorities based on the needs of its primary clientele. College libraries, for example, have given priority to students and faculty; public libraries to nonstudents. While different types of libraries must continue to set such priorities in order to serve their primary users well, more experimentation is needed with serving users who do not belong to the primary clientele of a given library.

Pennsylvania libraries have a responsibility to provide high quality library services to all residents of the Commonwealth -- regardless of their race, age, sex, income, geographic location, or any other such factors. It is important that libraries extend their services to the disadvantaged who traditionally have not used libraries. At the present time, there are many inequities in the kinds of library services available. Correcting these inequities is a major goal of Pennsylvania libraries.

All types of libraries have a common societal goal of preserving and transmitting the record of the past. To a large extent, human progress is built on the knowledge of the past. Libraries must preserve this knowledge and make it available for study.

Establishment of an effective library network which involves all types of libraries will assist in the accomplishment of the goals described above. Therefore, the development of such a network is, in itself, a major goal of Pennsylvania libraries. No one library, however large, can completely satisfy the library and information needs of a given group. In fact, it would be uneconomical and inefficient to try to do so. Therefore, it is a major goal of Pennsylvania libraries to form a network which can provide all potential library users with ready access to the library materials which they need regardless of their location.

III.

STATUS OF LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Libraries of all types have seen many improvements in recent years. These include physical facilities, materials collections and staffs. Many have found new methods of reaching people, particularly those who traditionally have not used libraries. Experimentation with interlibrary cooperation and network development in Pennsylvania met some success.

Availability of more money has made possible the improvements cited above, but libraries face financial crisis. Costs are rising but not library funds. Unless solutions are found to these financial problems, advances made in recent years will be lost and library services will deteriorate.

Public Libraries

Pennsylvania's more than 450 public libraries serve local populations numbering from several hundred to two million. Many of these libraries, which often began as private entities organized by groups such as literary societies or women's clubs, still retain vestiges of this *privateness*, including the concept of a self-perpetuating library board.

Traditionally, the quality of public library services available has been related to the size, wealth and location of a community. The provision of state aid has had some effect, but many inequities still exist. For example, residents of the sparsely populated, Appalachian central region of the state, have significantly poorer library services than those of suburban areas. The massive problems of large cities are having disastrous effects on library services available to the urban disadvantaged.

The greatest improvements in Pennsylvania public library services came as a result of two events in the 1950s and early 1960s. One was the passage of the Library Services Act in 1956 (later expanded to the Library Services and Construction Act) which provided annual grants of money to the State Library agency for its operation and for improvement of public library services. The other was the 1958 Martin survey of public libraries which resulted in adoption of the Pennsylvania *Library Code*.

The availability of federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act has brought a number of improvements in public library services. Many grants were made to local and district libraries to initiate innovative services, and a number of libraries have continued these services with local money. For example, several libraries received grants to extend library services to the disadvantaged by such means as mail order library services and outreach vans. Better coordination of library resources and increased interlibrary lending has been achieved through a variety of federally funded projects, including interlibrary delivery van services and installation of teletypewriter exchange (TWX) equipment.

Federal funds were used to support State Library activities which have had far-reaching effects on library programs.

The Pennsylvania *Library Code* established a network of local, districts, and regional libraries in a state-aid program coordinated by the State Library. Local libraries received state aid to carry out and improve their on-going programs. The legislation permitted the designation of up to 30 libraries as district library centers to receive state aid to pay for services to libraries and individuals in their districts. The network was further strengthened by the designation of four regional library resource centers who were eligible to receive up to \$100,000 annually to assist them in acquiring research collections and making them available throughout the state.

This network has had mixed success. State aid has assisted libraries in improving services at a time when local support has not been keeping pace with rising library costs. District and regional resource programs have brought about better access to library materials for all Pennsylvanians. The program, however, has not fostered the development of sophisticated library systems needed to satisfy the complex information requirements of Pennsylvanians—a situation requiring the design of a new plan for library services.

Inadequate financial support, both at the local and state levels, has been a significant factor in the inability of libraries to develop and maintain quality library services in Pennsylvania. Recent statistics indicate that Pennsylvania public libraries rank far below those of other states in a number of crucial areas, such as: Incomes, 24th; Volumes, 36th; Circulation, 40th. Within the state, public libraries fall behind academic libraries both in financial and materials resources.⁴ In 1971, Pennsylvania academic libraries reported

⁴See Appendix B

21-million volumes while public libraries reported about 14-million. Academic libraries reported incomes of about \$41 million compared to \$30 million for public libraries.⁵

Academic Libraries

Pennsylvania has almost 200 colleges and universities, including branch campuses. As can be expected, the size of library collections, library facilities and sophistication of library services varies greatly.

Statistics collected by the state Department of Education show that academic library collections have shown healthy increases overall during the past few years. In 1968, Pennsylvania colleges and universities reported a total of 20,510,820 items; in 1972, this figure had grown to 26,316,363. Comparison of figures in the years between is somewhat difficult because of new library data being introduced in some of those years; however, the increase in the number of volumes has been about 10 per cent in each year.⁶

According to other recent statistics, Pennsylvania college and university libraries were fourth, nationally, in total income, exceeded only by California, Illinois, and New York. They were third, nationally, in money spent on library materials, exceeded only by California and New York.⁷

Generous funding during the 1960s brought many library improvements. Book and audio-visual material collections were expanded to the satisfaction of many library users. New services were initiated in a number of academic libraries such as the *wet* carrels which connect users to a variety of educational media. Individualized bibliographies and reference services were intensified. In addition to serving their students and faculty better, some college and university libraries were able to expand their services to community residents not a part of the academic community.

Unfortunately, many academic libraries are sharing in the fiscal problems of higher education and will find it more difficult to continue to provide quality library service unless more effective means of sharing resources are developed.

⁵See Appendix C

⁶Our Colleges and Universities Today, Volume IX, No. 4.

⁷Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information, 1972, pp. 159-60.

School Libraries

Pennsylvania has several thousand school libraries, ranging from tiny collections in classrooms and offices to large, impressive media centers. Although Pennsylvania school libraries have improved a great deal in recent years, many are still inadequate or mediocre.

As early as 1960, Pennsylvania established standards for school libraries. Unfortunately, the requirements were minimal. New standards are somewhat higher, but they have not been vigorously enforced. The Pennsylvania Department of Education views itself as a service agency rather than as an enforcement agency; therefore, there is considerable latitude for local variation in levels of service.

One of the greatest boons to school library development has been Title II of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act which provides funds for purchase of school library print and audio-visual materials. In fiscal 1973, Pennsylvania received approximately \$5 million under this program. These funds, administered by the Department of Education, have been used to upgrade the collections of public, private, and parochial schools, and have, in some instances, transformed poor libraries into superior facilities.

ESEA funds have also been used to set up four library materials examination centers in different areas of the state, now partly supported by school districts. These centers are used to display the best in new library materials as an aid to selection for all school libraries. The state Division of School Libraries is supported by federal funds. Currently no state funds are available for either salaries or other operating expenses.

The federal government recently announced its intention to phase out ESEA, including Title II. This action would have a damaging effect on the school library programs.

Special Libraries

Comparison of the Philadelphia College of Physicians' library and local historical societies' libraries illustrates the vast differences among libraries serving special interests in Pennsylvania. Special libraries exist in industrial organizations of all types and in government agencies. College and university libraries have special research collections. Institutional libraries -- which are one kind of special library -- are treated separately in this report.

A major virtue of a special library is its ability to serve a special clientele with those materials particularly needed by them. In Pennsylvania, there are many hundreds of these types of libraries exclusive of special academic library collections. As in other states, they have usually been developed by a parent institution such as business, government agency or association. The majority of them, which are outside of government, are still privately controlled and financed. These have been less affected by government than any other type of library.

While the unique character of a special library must be preserved, it should also be possible to integrate it, to some extent, into cooperative library projects. This has been done effectively in some areas. When special libraries join a library consortia, it effectively increases the sources of specialized materials available to users of other types of libraries within the cooperative. Special libraries have also benefited since they are given easy access to collections of other libraries. Such access is particularly valuable to those libraries who need materials which are outside their collecting responsibilities.

Institutional Libraries

Most institutional libraries are in the beginning stage of development, similar to that of small public libraries of more than 50 years ago. The institutions they serve vary from high-security prisons to forestry camps for delinquent youths; from homes for retarded children to nursing homes for the elderly.

The extension of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1966 to include services to state-owned institutions made it possible for the State Library to establish a Special Library Services Unit with responsibility for state-owned hospitals and institutions. In 1968, a senior adviser was appointed to supervise the work, and additional staff was added later. The unit provides consultant services and works directly with institutional staff in such activities as weeding collections, cataloging materials, and training staff.

There is very little information available about institutional libraries, other than state-owned. Many private hospitals have patient and professional collections, as do veterans hospitals. A number of public libraries provide services to institutions, but the quantity and quality of these services vary a great deal.

Services for the blind and severely handicapped are carried out by the two Regional Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped situated in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. These libraries, supported by state funds, and receiving free materials from the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., provide free circulation services by mail to the blind and to other handicapped persons unable to use traditional print materials. Talking books (recordings of books) and braille materials are mailed directly to the handicapped. This service is heavily used by Pennsylvanians.

The State Library

The State Library of Pennsylvania, an office in the Pennsylvania Department of Education, has a long history as a library for state government and for the public, and as a public library extension agency. In recent years its responsibility has intensified in statewide library development and planning.

The work of the State Library is directed by the State Librarian who reports to the Secretary of Education. The Advisory Council on Library Development, appointed by the Governor, advises the Governor, the Secretary of Education, and the State Librarian on library development matters. Although it has certain powers, such as approval of State Library rules and regulations, the council is primarily an advisory body.

The passage of the Library Services Act in 1956 and the adoption of the new Pennsylvania *Library Code* in 1961 established the State Library as the hub of Pennsylvania's public library network. Adoption of the new *Library Code* changed the State Library's role from that of direct advisory assistance to local public libraries to that of administration of the state aid program and liaison work with district library centers and resource centers. The district library centers were made responsible for advisory assistance to local public libraries. Expansion of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1966 gave the State Library added responsibilities. Title III of LSCA provided the State Library with money for interlibrary cooperation involving all types of libraries, and Titles IV-A and IV-B provided funds for library services for the handicapped and for state institutions. The State Library is not responsible for school library development. This is carried out by the Pennsylvania Department of Education, Division of School Libraries. The Office of Higher Education collects academic library statistics, but no state agency provides regular consultant services for those libraries.

The State Library's responsibility for administration of state and federal programs has had the desirable effect of increasing the planning role of its Bureau of Library Development. The federal government, for example, requires annual and five-year plans for the use of LSCA funds indicating how those funds will improve statewide development of all types of libraries.

In spite of the efforts of a dedicated staff, the State Library has been only moderately successful in providing the kinds of leadership and services required. Some reasons for its inability to function more effectively are:

1. The State Library's relatively low position in the Department of Education is not commensurate with its complex leadership responsibilities.
2. The State Library has limited legal responsibility and authority to coordinate the services and resources of different types of libraries. This fact has limited its role in promoting interlibrary cooperation.
3. Budget difficulties and other obstacles involved in hiring library people for state government positions have made it difficult for the State Library to recruit the numbers of highly qualified people needed to carry out its complex leadership responsibilities.

Library Systems and Networks

Historically, libraries have developed independently to serve the needs of particular segments of the total community. A major advantage of this kind of development has been the establishment of special services for particular kinds of people. A detrimental effect has been the growth of a multiplicity of library service agencies, resulting in unnecessary duplication on the one hand, and in significant gaps in services on the other.

Currently, libraries are grouping together in a variety of library systems and networks. Although different systems have different purposes, they all have at least one objective in common--the coordination of library programs to bring better services to users.

There are many library systems and networks in Pennsylvania today. Perhaps the best known network is the state-funded program of local libraries, public library district centers and regional library

resource centers. This system has resulted in improvements in library services, including collection development, and the provision of effective leadership for the improvement of public library services in the various districts.

The system has many unresolved problems, the most serious of which is the unevenness of services provided by the various district libraries and regional resource libraries. Some district libraries, for example, provide free borrowing privileges for all residents of their district while others do not. Some districts provide many services to member libraries; others provide few.

The fact that the system is only a public library system also causes difficulties. Academic libraries and school libraries are not provided systematic access to the collections of the resource centers or the districts. Thus, a person's ready access to all the great resources of Pennsylvania libraries through his local library is an ideal that is far from realized.

Several major reasons for the public library network not reaching its full potential are the lack of standards, lack of control, and lack of sufficient funding. Standards for the districts and resource centers have not been adopted. This may have had some good effects, for example, flexibility in programs from one area to another, but it has sometimes resulted in a low level of services. Individual library users and local libraries have no assured voice in the expenditure of funds paid to district and regional libraries for services in their behalf.

Another major reason why this network has not fully succeeded is the weaknesses of the district library centers when the program began. The Martin Plan assumed that strong libraries would be designated as district centers, but few strong libraries existed in Pennsylvania. Therefore, a number of district centers were required to use district funds to build up their own collections and staffs in order to provide even minimal services to the libraries and library users of the districts. The amount of money available has never been sufficient to provide the service envisioned in the Martin Plan.

The Union Library Catalogue of Pennsylvania has been a successful cooperative endeavor. Begun as a Works Progress Administration project during the Depression years, it has within the past decade expanded its activities to all of Pennsylvania. It provides information to member libraries on location of materials needed for interlibrary loan. Within the past few years, it has

received some funds from the State Library to pay for its services to public libraries.

The Catalogue lists the holdings of large libraries and of many specialized libraries. Its listings are particularly strong for libraries located in Philadelphia and its environs, but they are very limited for almost all other parts of the state. Thus, a library in Western Pennsylvania often has to borrow from a Philadelphia-area library because the Catalogue's listings for Western Pennsylvania are underdeveloped. A more complete listing in the Union Catalogue or in some other tool would result in a more even division of demands made on libraries in different geographic locations.

In January 1974, the Union Library Catalogue announced its decision to cease providing book locations services as of December 1975. The Catalogue's listings through December 1974 are being microfilmed, placed in cassettes for convenient use, and will be situated in a number of libraries with responsibility to serve as regional clearing houses for interlibrary loan requests. This decision underscores the urgency of seeking alternative automated network procedures for rapid location and exchange of materials among libraries.

Numerous other systems and networks--varying in purpose, scope, quality of service and organization--take the form of college library consortia, school library networks at school district level, and regional consortia involving different types of libraries.⁸ A medical library network which has members in Pennsylvania, and the Regional Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped serve as Pennsylvania components of a national network.

The aforementioned systems and networks provide worthwhile services to libraries and library users and are an effective means of communication among librarians. Since there may be unnecessary duplication of services among them, this deserves careful study by network participants, as does the feasibility of tying these groups into state and national networks.

A majority of the existing networks involve only one type of library. While such networks can be useful, consideration should be given to incorporating them into cooperatives which contain various types of libraries.

⁸See Appendix D.

Library Education

Pennsylvania has some outstanding library education programs. Two graduate library schools are accredited by the American Library Association for training librarians to work in all types of libraries. Both of these schools—one at the University of Pittsburgh and the other at Drexel University—are leaders in library education in Pennsylvania and in the nation.

Eleven other colleges and universities offer library education programs. Some are considered very good, particularly those for school librarians. But serious questions have been asked about the quality of other programs.

As of December 1972, 2,416 full- and part-time students were enrolled in various library programs throughout the Commonwealth. On the undergraduate level, which means training for school librarianship primarily, there was a total of 1,040 full-time students and 128 part-time. In addition, 371 undergraduates were education majors taking library education as an *area of interest*.⁹ Graduate full-time students enrolled in the American Library Association accredited institutions in December 1972 totaled 311, with 301 enrolled in December 1973.¹⁰

Although firm conclusions cannot be drawn from the aforementioned data, it is questionable whether the present number of training programs are needed or whether the students being enrolled at the present rate can be absorbed by Pennsylvania and its neighboring states.

There has been little study of library education in Pennsylvania, and no state agency has ever assumed active responsibility for advising library educators. There is a real need for an intensive study to determine what kinds of programs are being offered and what directions should be pursued in the future.

⁹Figures collected by the Division of School Libraries, Pennsylvania Department of Education.

¹⁰Figures collected from Drexel University and the University of Pittsburgh.

IV

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION AND METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION

When the recommendations of this Master Plan are implemented, the result will be better library services for all of Pennsylvania and more effective use of funds available for library programs.

State Library Agency

The key to improved library services for all Pennsylvanians is the state library agency. The State Library of Pennsylvania, at present, is basically a public library agency and has only very limited authority to work with other types of libraries or to coordinate the programs of different types of libraries. Its present position in the hierarchical structure of the Pennsylvania Department of Education is not conducive to carrying out its full leadership role for libraries of the state.

It is recommended that:

1. A STATE LIBRARY AGENCY WITH RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY FOR WORKING WITH ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES AND FOR PROMOTING COOPERATION AMONG ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES SHOULD BE CREATED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
2. THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE REPLACED BY A COMMISSION ON LIBRARY SERVICES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR. THE COMMISSION SHOULD ASSUME ALL THE PRESENT FUNCTIONS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.¹¹ IT SHOULD ALSO ESTABLISH POLICY FOR THE STATE LIBRARY AGENCY AND FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS. IT SHOULD HAVE A VOICE IN THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARY SERVICES, AND IT SHOULD ADVISE THE GOVERNOR, THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION, AND THE LIBRARY COMMISSIONER ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT MATTERS. THE LIBRARY COMMISSION SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ESTABLISHING BROAD POLICY ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT.
3. THE COMMISSION'S MAJOR PRIORITIES SHOULD BE:
 - a. THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF COMMONWEALTH LIBRARIES OF ALL TYPES.

¹¹See Appendix A

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- b. PROCUREMENT OF ADEQUATE FUNDS FOR LIBRARIES AND SEEING THAT SUCH FUNDS ARE MOST EFFECTIVELY USED.
 - c. COORDINATION OF THE SERVICES AND RESOURCES OF LIBRARIES OF THE SAME TYPE AND OF DIFFERENT TYPES.
 - d. CONTINUED SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE LIBRARY AS A RESOURCE FOR STATE GOVERNMENT AND COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS.

4. A COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARY SERVICES SHOULD BE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR UPON RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMISSION. THE COMMISSIONER SHOULD HOLD A GRADUATE DEGREE FROM A LIBRARY SCHOOL ACCREDITED BY THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND SHOULD HAVE DEMONSTRATED SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE IN LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. THE COMMISSIONER SHOULD ADMINISTER THE COMMONWEALTH'S PROGRAMS FOR ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES AND HAVE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STATE LIBRARY AGENCY SUBJECT TO POLICIES ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.

5. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER SHOULD BE:

- a. TO RECOMMEND LEGISLATION TO STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE LIBRARY SERVICES WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH AND TO EXTEND IT TO ALL RESIDENTS.
- b. TO PROMULGATE RULES AND REGULATIONS NECESSARY FOR CARRYING OUT FUNCTIONS IMPOSED BY LAW.
- c. TO ESTABLISH STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AND TO MONITOR THEIR APPLICATION AND ENFORCEMENT.
- d. TO APPROVE AND SUPERVISE PLANS OF REGIONAL BOARDS FOR THE USE OF STATE FUNDS CONSISTENT WITH ESTABLISHED STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.
- e. TO DETERMINE AREAS OF SERVICE IN ADMINISTRATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS FOR THE ORGANIZATION, OPERATION, AND IMPROVEMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICES.
- f. TO ACCEPT MATERIALS, FUNDS, AND PROPERTY, AND TO USE THE SAME FOR LIBRARY PURPOSES AND TO DISPOSE OF ANY

LIBRARY MATERIALS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

- g. TO SET STANDARDS FOR THE QUALIFICATIONS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY PERSONNEL.
- h. TO ADVISE THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ON THE APPROVAL OF LIBRARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND TO REQUIRE ANNUAL REPORTS FROM THESE PROGRAMS.
- i. TO ADVISE THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION ON STANDARDS AND RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS CENTERS.
- j. TO CONTRACT FOR LIBRARY SERVICES, FACILITIES, RESEARCH, OR OTHER RELATED PURPOSES.
- k. TO RENDER ADVISORY SERVICES ON ANY ASPECT OF LIBRARY OPERATIONS.
- l. TO CONDUCT DEMONSTRATIONS OF LIBRARY SERVICES AND TO REPORT ON THEIR EFFECTIVENESS.
- m. TO ENCOURAGE AND ASSIST ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES IN COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEMS FOR COLLECTION BUILDING, CATALOGING SERVICES, LOANS AND OTHER OPERATIONS.
- n. TO REQUIRE REPORTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISSEMINATION OF STATISTICS ON LIBRARY OPERATIONS AND FOR SPECIAL STUDIES.
- o. TO REPORT ANNUALLY ON LIBRARY OPERATIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

A Pennsylvania Library Network - Statewide and Regional

An effective library network is one of the most efficient and economical means of providing high quality library and information services for all residents of Pennsylvania and of reducing inequities in library services. Great progress was made through the establishment of the district library centers recommended by Lowell Martin in 1958 in order to provide for a strong resource library within an hour's drive of each citizen of Pennsylvania. However, there have been factors in the programs of some district library centers which have been less than satisfactory, and these should be modified to provide the best possible pattern of service to the public. The concept of strong resource centers is endorsed in the following recommendations, but this is not to say that the present district library centers should be perpetuated. It may be in the interests of some regions of Pennsylvania to change the resource library designation, etc., and this would be determined by the proposed regional boards. If so, it should be done in an orderly fashion; therefore, a recommendation for continuance of present district center funding for a period of five years is contained in the following statements.

The objectives of the recommendation for the establishment of regional organizations are:

- a. to provide for planning by a board representative of all the citizens of an area rather than by district library centers with a primary obligation to a specific community.
- b. to allow planning on a coordinated basis throughout a region.
- c. to allow population bases adequate for present modes of library service.
- d. to provide administrative structures for the provision of appropriate shared services.
- e. to provide a device for the distribution of state aid.

It is recommended that:

1. A PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY NETWORK WITH CAREFULLY COORDINATED STATEWIDE AND REGIONAL COMPONENTS SHOULD

BE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSION AND THE COMMISSIONER. THE NETWORK SHOULD COORDINATE THE SERVICES AND RESOURCES OF ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES.

2. TWELVE REGIONAL LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED WITH GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES WHICH COINCIDE WITH THOSE RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT EXCEPT THAT PHILADELPHIA AND ALLEGHENY COUNTIES SHOULD BE REGIONS UNTO THEMSELVES.¹² THE GOVERNOR'S PLANNING REGIONS ARE NOT INFLEXIBLE FOR ALL TIME, AS EACH REGIONAL BOARD PLANS ITS SERVICES, IT MAY FIND THAT SOME AREAS MORE APPROPRIATELY SHOULD BE JOINED TO ANOTHER AREA. IT WILL ALSO BE NECESSARY FOR SOME REGIONS TO CONTRACT FOR SERVICES FROM A LIBRARY IN ANOTHER REGION OR TO CARRY OUT SOME SERVICES JOINTLY WITH ANOTHER REGIONAL BOARD.
3. TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, THE PRESENT STATE LIBRARIAN OR COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARIES SHOULD APPOINT A STEERING COMMITTEE IN EACH REGION TO PREPARE A PROPOSED PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL LIBRARY ORGANIZATION, THE PLAN TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE STATE LIBRARIAN OR COMMISSIONER FOR APPROVAL BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION IS SET UP. THE STATE LIBRARY SHOULD PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN WHICH SHOULD INCLUDE A NEEDS ASSESSMENT, A DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT RESOURCES AND SERVICES, PROJECTED ACTIVITIES, AND A PROPOSED STRUCTURE FOR THE REGIONAL BOARD.
4. EACH REGION SHOULD HAVE A REGIONAL LIBRARY BOARD OF NOT MORE THAN FIFTEEN MEMBERS REPRESENTATIVE OF TYPES OF LIBRARIES, LIBRARY USERS, AND THE COMMUNITY. THESE BOARDS SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF STATE FUNDS ALLOCATED TO THEM AND FOR POLICIES RELATING TO LIBRARY PROGRAMS CONSISTENT WITH STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION.
5. UPON APPROVAL OF ITS PLAN EACH REGIONAL BOARD SHOULD ESTABLISH A SYSTEM HEADQUARTERS AND EMPLOY APPROPRIATE PROFESSIONAL AND SUPPORTIVE STAFF. THIS STAFF SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CARRYING OUT AND

¹²See Appendix E which contains a memorandum from the Governor's Office and a map of 10 planning regions proposed by that office.

COORDINATING REGIONAL LIBRARY PROGRAMS UNDER POLICIES ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AND THE REGIONAL BOARD. ALTHOUGH THE BOARD MAY NOT BE TIED ADMINISTRATIVELY TO A SPECIFIC LIBRARY THE BOARD MAY CONTRACT FOR HOUSING IN EXISTING FACILITIES.

6. EACH REGION SHOULD PROVIDE FOR ACCESS TO RESOURCE LIBRARIES WHICH ARE AVAILABLE FOR REFERENCE AND INTERLIBRARY LOAN FOR EVERY RESIDENT IN ITS AREA. EACH REGIONAL BOARD SHOULD CONTRACT FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS WITH EXISTING DISTRICT LIBRARY CENTERS TO PROVIDE THOSE SERVICES WHICH ARE CURRENTLY BEING PROVIDED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE POPULATIONS. CONTRACTS SHOULD BE FOR THE SAME AMOUNT OF PER CAPITA ASSISTANCE WHICH THE DISTRICT LIBRARY CENTERS CURRENTLY RECEIVE. THE PERFORMANCE OF EACH DISTRICT LIBRARY CENTER SHOULD BE STUDIED AND UNIFORMLY EVALUATED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARIES DURING THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD AND PATTERNS OF SERVICE FOR EACH REGION ADJUSTED AS NECESSARY AT THE END OF THAT TIME.
7. EXISTING LIBRARY NETWORKS SHOULD BE EVALUATED TO DETERMINE IN WHAT WAYS THEY CAN MAKE POSITIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY NETWORK, AND THOSE WHICH HAVE PROMISE OF MAKING SUCH CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD BE INCORPORATED INTO THE NETWORK.
8. ALTHOUGH ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY REGIONAL BOARDS MAY VARY FROM ONE REGION TO ANOTHER AND WILL DEPEND ON FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN LIBRARY SERVICES, USER NEEDS AND AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, EACH REGION SHOULD CONSIDER THE ACTIVITIES LISTED BELOW.
 - a. COOPERATIVE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, INCLUDING ALL TYPES OF LIBRARY MATERIALS.
 - b. RAPID COMMUNICATION AMONG LIBRARIES BY TWX, DELIVERY VAN, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE METHODS.
 - c. COOPERATIVE REFERENCE AND INFORMATION SERVICE.
 - d. JOINT PLANNING OF PROGRAMS FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

- e. EXPERIMENTATION WITH JOINT SERVICES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LIBRARIES, SUCH AS SCHOOL AND PUBLIC, OR COLLEGE AND PUBLIC.
 - f. CENTRAL STORAGE FACILITIES.
 - g. RECIPROCAL BORROWING PRIVILEGES FOR LIBRARY USERS.
 - h. UNIFORM, LIBERAL INTERLIBRARY LOAN POLICIES FOR ALL LIBRARIES.
 - i. COOPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONNEL POLICIES, BUDGET TECHNIQUES, MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES, ETC.
 - j. COOPERATIVE IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS.
 - k. PROVISION OF GENERAL AND SPECIALIZED CONSULTANT SERVICES FOR LIBRARIES OF ALL TYPES.
 - l. COORDINATION OF AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES.
9. THERE SHOULD BE STATEWIDE REGIONAL NETWORKS FOR SHARING LIBRARY MATERIALS WHICH INVOLVE ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES. EACH REGION SHOULD DEVELOP A SYSTEM FOR SHARING OF MATERIALS AMONG ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES. THE FOUR PRESENT STATEWIDE RESOURCE CENTERS MAY NEED TO BE AUGMENTED BY THE DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL LARGE PUBLIC, ACADEMIC OR SPECIAL LIBRARIES AS CENTERS. ALL CENTERS SHOULD BE ADEQUATELY FUNDED BY THE STATE FOR SUCH SERVICE AND MADE SPECIFICALLY ACCOUNTABLE FOR THESE FUNDS.
10. A STATEWIDE NETWORK FOR SHARING BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARIES OF ALL TYPES. THIS NETWORK SHOULD INVOLVE COMPUTERIZATION OF INFORMATION AS NECESSARY. IT SHOULD INCLUDE INFORMATION FOR CATALOGING AND ACQUISITION OF MATERIALS SO THAT LOCAL LIBRARIES DO NOT HAVE TO DUPLICATE THE WORK OF EACH OTHER, BUT CAN SIMPLY TAP THE NETWORK FOR THE NEEDED INFORMATION. THIS NETWORK SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE FEATURES MAKING IT POSSIBLE FOR ALL LIBRARIES TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF MATERIALS NEEDED FOR INTERLIBRARY LOANS.

11. STATEWIDE AND REGIONAL NETWORKS FOR SHARING OF REFERENCE AND INFORMATION SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED. WHEN THE LOCAL LIBRARY IS UNABLE TO OBTAIN ANSWERS TO USERS' REFERENCE AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS, IT SHOULD BE ABLE TO OBTAIN THE NEEDED INFORMATION QUICKLY AND EASILY THROUGH THE NETWORKS.
12. IN DEVELOPING STATEWIDE NETWORKS FOR THE SHARING OF RESOURCES, BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA AND INFORMATION, FULL CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO COMPATIBILITY WITH NATIONAL GOALS AND TECHNIQUES.

Financing Library Service to the Public

To assure adequate library services for all Pennsylvanians both the state government and local governments should assume greater responsibility for the support of public libraries, of other types of libraries which provide access to the public, and of interlibrary cooperative network activities.

It is recommended that:

1. THE COMMONWEALTH SHOULD ASSUME PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCING REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEMS AND STATEWIDE COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES, SUCH AS A STATEWIDE RESOURCE SHARING NETWORK. FUNDS FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMS SHOULD BE GRANTED TO REGIONAL LIBRARY BOARDS FOR USE ACCORDING TO RULES AND REGULATIONS APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION.
2. THE STATE SHOULD PROVIDE REGIONAL LIBRARY BOARDS WITH FUNDS TO BE USED FOR BASIC SUPPORT OF LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC. PRESENT LEVELS OF SUPPORT ORIGINATING WITH THE STATE WILL BE MAINTAINED FOR LOCAL LIBRARIES. THE REGIONAL BOARDS WILL DETERMINE WHETHER, AND HOW, ANY ADDITIONAL FUNDS WILL BE USED AS INCENTIVE GRANTS TO LOCAL LIBRARIES OR FOR ADDITIONAL SERVICES ON A REGIONAL BASIS, OR A COMBINATION OF BOTH. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WILL BE EXPECTED TO SUPPLEMENT THESE FUNDS. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES SHALL REMAIN A LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY.
3. REGIONAL BOARDS MAY CONTRACT FOR LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC. REIMBURSEMENT MAY TAKE WHATEVER FORM IS MUTUALLY AGREEABLE, AS FOR EXAMPLE ON A TRANSACTION

BASIS OR A GENERAL FEE. WHEN SERVICES ARE STATEWIDE OR BETWEEN REGIONS, THE STATE COMMISSIONER WILL BE PARTY TO THE CONTRACT.

4. ALL COUNTIES SHALL PROVIDE ACCESS FOR THEIR RESIDENTS TO LIBRARY SERVICES AT LEAST AT THE MINIMUM LEVELS CURRENTLY RECOMMENDED BY THE CODE AND/OR LIBRARY COMMISSION EITHER THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SERVICE OR THROUGH CONTRACTS WITH EXISTING LIBRARIES OR OTHER AGENCIES. WHEN A BOROUGH, TOWNSHIP, OR CITY, OR OTHER AGENCY PROVIDES FOR SERVICE TO AN AREA AT THIS SAME MINIMUM LEVEL, HOWEVER, THE OBLIGATION OF THE COUNTY SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE BEEN MET FOR THAT AREA. THE COUNTY MAY CARRY OUT ITS RESPONSIBILITY EITHER BY (1) LEVYING DIRECT LIBRARY TAX, OR (2) BY APPROPRIATING FUNDS FROM GENERAL REVENUE. IF A LIBRARY TAX IS LEVIED, RESIDENTS OF MUNICIPALITIES WHICH SUPPORT LIBRARIES MEETING STANDARDS SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM THE LIBRARY TAX. IF GENERAL FUND REVENUES ARE APPROPRIATED FOR COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE, EXISTING LIBRARIES IN THE COUNTY MUST BENEFIT EQUITABLY FROM THE FUNDS SO APPROPRIATED. IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT SUPPORT IN SOME COUNTIES PRESENTLY EXCEEDS THE MINIMUM LEVEL. SINCE IT IS NOT THE INTENT OF THIS RECOMMENDATION TO DIMINISH CURRENT LEVELS OF SUPPORT, TOTAL SUPPORT FOR LIBRARY SERVICES WITHIN A COUNTY SHALL BE RETAINED; HOWEVER, SUPPORT AGREEMENTS MAY BE ARRIVED AT BETWEEN COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS SO LONG AS SERVICES ARE NOT DIMINISHED. IN DISPUTES BETWEEN MUNICIPALITIES, THE LIBRARY COMMISSION SHALL DETERMINE ADEQUACY OF SERVICE AND APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS.
5. MINIMUM SUPPORT OF LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE MORE THAN DOUBLED WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS WITH STATE FUNDS MATCHING STATEWIDE AGGREGATE LOCAL TAX SUPPORT.

IT SHOULD BE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THE PRECEDING RECOMMENDATIONS APPLY ONLY TO SUPPORT OF SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC. SUPPORT OF SCHOOL, ACADEMIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES REMAINS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THEIR PARENT ORGANIZATIONS, EXCEPT INsofar AS REGIONAL BOARDS WISH TO CONTRACT FOR SERVICE FROM SUCH LIBRARIES TO THE GENERAL, UNAFFILIATED PUBLIC.

6. THE STATE BUDGET SHOULD PROVIDE ADEQUATE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE MONIES TO THE STATE LIBRARY AGENCY, THESE FUNDS TO BE USED FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS.
7. THE STATE SHOULD PROVIDE ADEQUATE FUNDS FOR OPERATION OF THE STATE LIBRARY AGENCY ITSELF.
8. FEDERAL FUNDS, WHEN AVAILABLE, SHOULD BE USED FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES, RATHER THAN FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE LIBRARY AGENCY AS SUCH.

School Libraries

School libraries and media centers have become increasingly important as emphasis has been placed on individualized instruction and greater freedom in the educational system. Great strides have been made in integrating the library into the curriculum of the school. Such avenues should be pursued, and school librarians should constantly strive to become a real part of the faculty while encouraging recognition of their unique function in the educational system. Although elsewhere in this report it is recommended that experimentation be undertaken with joint services by different types of libraries, the integral nature of the school library with the educational process should be continually recognized and promoted. It is essential that some coordination of efforts to improve school libraries through advisory services and other methods of assistance continue to be provided at the state level. Obviously, administrative control over any library must remain that of the parent organization, the school; therefore, the state's role must remain advisory. On the other hand, the Department of Education does establish standards, including those for libraries. The impact of the state role is thus more than simply the offering of advice.

It is recommended that:

1. THE DIVISION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES SHOULD BE PLACED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARIES, AS IS THE CASE IN A NUMBER OF OTHER STATES, OR PROVIDED WITH AN APPROPRIATE AND INTERESTED BUREAU ELSEWHERE WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
2. THE STATE BUDGET SHOULD PROVIDE ADEQUATE ANNUAL FUNDS FOR THE DIVISION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES TO BE USED FOR SCHOOL LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS AND PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.

3. THE COMMONWEALTH SHOULD MANDATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL LIBRARY PROGRAMS, MEETING THE STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION, IN EVERY SCHOOL DISTRICT TO ASSURE ADEQUATE LIBRARY SERVICES FOR ALL SCHOOL LIBRARY USERS.
4. THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES SHOULD SERVE BOTH AS AN ACTIVE AND AS A LIAISON AGENT IN DEVELOPING COORDINATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARY SERVICES WITH OTHER TYPES OF LIBRARY SERVICE AT THE STATE LEVEL.

Academic Libraries

The regional and professional accrediting agencies have virtually guaranteed adequacy of libraries in institutions of higher education; however, the new technology coupled with economic pressures, increased rate of publication and extension of research interests have forced greater cooperation upon these libraries in collection building and in services. Not even the greatest academic libraries can aim at complete self-sufficiency. Many consortia formed to date on a national, regional, or state basis are voluntary and unstaffed; therefore, solutions have been only partially effective. An agency is needed to provide channels of communication among academic libraries and to lead in such matters as identifying common interests, the mechanics of planning, and organization.

It is recommended that:

THE COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARIES SHOULD ASSIGN STAFF TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN THE COORDINATION OF ACADEMIC LIBRARY SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE STATE AS WELL AS ASSISTING IN DEVELOPING COOPERATIVE SERVICES AMONG DIFFERENT TYPES OF LIBRARIES. THIS RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED IN THE LIBRARY CODE.

Special Libraries

Special libraries exist only at the will of their parent organizations, thus it is impossible to make general recommendations as one would for public or school libraries, which are publicly supported. However, as resources sometimes available for use by unaffiliated users and as instruments for promoting the state's economy, it is in the public interest to provide some assistance to special libraries.

It is recommended that:

THE COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARIES SHOULD ASSIGN STAFF TO PROVIDE ADVISORY SERVICES TO SPECIAL LIBRARIES. THIS SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS A DUTY IN THE LIBRARY CODE.

Institutional Libraries

Vast numbers of Pennsylvanians housed in institutions for various reasons are often denied the right to formal and informal educational and recreational resources. A wide range of library services including audio-visual as well as print materials and information and reference delivery systems is recommended. The state library commissioner is charged with the responsibility of developing a plan to provide standards and methods of implementation to those other state agencies.

Development of services both by institutions and to institutions by local libraries is in such a primitive phase in most instances that recommendations in this report must be of a very basic nature. Further study of this important responsibility is urgently needed.

It is recommended that:

1. THE STATE AGENCIES WHICH EITHER OPERATE OR REGULATE RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD INCLUDE IN THEIR STANDARDS THE REQUIREMENT OF SPECIFIED MINIMUM LEVELS OF LIBRARY SERVICE.
2. THE COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARIES SHOULD ADVISE OTHER STATE AGENCIES ON MINIMUM STANDARDS OF LIBRARY SERVICE AND INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SYSTEMS. THIS SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED IN THE LIST OF HIS DUTIES AS STATED IN THE LIBRARY CODE.
3. THE COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARY SERVICES SHOULD PROVIDE ADVISORY STAFF TO WORK DIRECTLY WITH INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR PARENT ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES ATTEMPTING TO DEVELOP THEIR LIBRARY SERVICE. THIS SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED IN THE LIBRARY CODE.
4. THE COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARY SERVICES SHALL GATHER INFORMATION ON THE STATE OF LIBRARY SERVICE TO INSTITUTIONS AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND LOCAL LIBRARIES FOR IMPROVED SERVICES.

Coordination of Library Services at the Local Level

Coordination of the services and resources of different libraries in a given community can often result in improved services to library users. Whenever such coordination is initiated, care must be taken to make sure that services to the primary users of each type of library are not diminished. Combining various types of libraries is often suggested as a means of improving library services. In some communities such combinations might be beneficial, but in others they could have detrimental effects.

It is recommended that:

1. THE COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARY SERVICES SHOULD ESTABLISH GUIDELINES FOR INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION, COORDINATION, AND EXPERIMENTATION AT THE LOCAL LEVEL AND ACTIVELY WORK WITH REGIONAL BOARDS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS TO BRING ABOUT DESIRED RESULTS.
2. EXPERIMENTATION WITH COMMUNITY LIBRARIES SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN IN SEVERAL DIFFERENT KINDS OF SITUATIONS. THESE EXPERIMENTS MAY INVOLVE JOINT USE OF FACILITIES, STAFF, AND RESOURCES BY SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BY PUBLIC AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, BY ACADEMIC AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES, OR BY OTHER COMBINATIONS. IN SOME CASES OUTRIGHT CONSOLIDATION OF TWO OR MORE LIBRARIES OF DIFFERENT TYPES MIGHT BE DESIRABLE, IN OTHER CASES, CONTRACTS FOR SHARING OF MATERIALS AND STAFF MIGHT BE MOST EFFECTIVE. THE COMMISSIONER SHOULD ENCOURAGE AND ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE EXPERIMENTAL UNITS.

Planning, Research, and Evaluation

Library programs are most effective when based on careful planning, research, and evaluation.

It is recommended that:

1. THE COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARY SERVICES SHOULD INITIATE AND SUPERVISE A STATEWIDE PROGRAM OF PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND EVALUATION OF LIBRARY SERVICES IN COOPERATION WITH REGIONAL LIBRARY BOARDS.

2. ALL LIBRARY AGENCIES RECEIVING STATE FUNDS SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT ANNUAL PLANS AS DIRECTED BY THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE USE OF THOSE FUNDS AND FINAL REPORTS SPECIFYING HOW THEY WERE USED. THE REPORTS SHOULD INCLUDE INDICATORS OF EFFECTIVENESS WHICH WOULD VERIFY WHETHER INTENDED GOALS ARE BEING ACHIEVED.

Education for Librarianship

Effectively functioning libraries need qualified staffs. Undergraduate and graduate library education should be high in quality, and effective programs of continuing education should be available to practicing librarians and library supportive staff.

It is recommended that:

1. COORDINATION OF A SYSTEMATIC STATEWIDE PROGRAM OF LIBRARY EDUCATION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP FOR ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES SHOULD BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARY SERVICES
2. A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF LIBRARY EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN. THE INVESTIGATION SHOULD INCLUDE A STATUS STUDY, A PLAN FOR COOPERATION AND SPECIALIZATION AMONG ALL TYPES OF LIBRARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN THE STATE, AS WELL AS A DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE FUTURE.
3. LIBRARY SCHOOLS SHOULD MAINTAIN SUFFICIENT FLEXIBILITY IN THEIR PROGRAMS TO GEAR THE PRODUCTION OF STUDENTS TO THE NATURE OF THE CURRENT JOB MARKET.
4. A PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL ON LIBRARY EDUCATION SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED. THE COMMISSIONER FOR LIBRARY SERVICES SHOULD BE STATE LIAISON WITH THIS GROUP. THIS COUNCIL SHOULD BE COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM LIBRARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS OF ALL LEVELS, FROM PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, FROM STATE AGENCIES, AND FROM PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS IN THE STATE. THE PROPOSED COUNCIL SHOULD BE CHARGED WITH ADVISING STATE OFFICIALS ON THE APPROVAL OF NEW PROGRAMS, THE EXPANSION OF EXISTING PROGRAMS, THE ELIMINATION OF MARGINAL PROGRAMS, DEVELOPMENT OF A PLAN FOR IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES FOR LIBRARY EDUCATION THROUGHOUT THE

COMMONWEALTH, AND WITH MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS ON APPROPRIATE CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR LIBRARY PERSONNEL.

5. UNDERGRADUATE LIBRARY MEDIA PROGRAMS WHICH DO NOT RECEIVE STATE PROGRAM APPROVAL BY THEIR SECOND EVALUATION VISIT SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED.
6. GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN LIBRARY EDUCATION (AT THE MASTER'S LEVEL) SHOULD BE LIMITED TO THOSE WHICH HAVE ACHIEVED OR ARE COMMITTED TO ACHIEVING ACCREDITATION BY THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. EXISTING MASTER'S LEVEL PROGRAMS SHOULD REACH ACCREDITATION BY JUNE 30, 1980 OR BE DISCONTINUED. NEW PROGRAMS WILL HAVE A MAXIMUM OF FIVE YEARS TO ACHIEVE ACCREDITATION.

Adoption and Implementation of the Plan

Adoption of this Master Plan is the responsibility of the Advisory Council on Library Development. Implementation of its recommendations is the responsibility of the Advisory Council's executive officer, the State Librarian, and will become the responsibility of the Commissioner when he is appointed.

While official responsibility rests with the Advisory Council and the State Librarian, the plan will be successful only if actively supported by all librarians, library trustees, and friends of libraries. Although implementation of the plan's recommendations will not be easy, success is inevitable if concerned people work hard and work together.

It is recommended that:

1. THE GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT SHOULD REVIEW THE PLAN CAREFULLY AND ADOPT IT AS OFFICIAL COUNCIL POLICY, EITHER IN TOTAL OR WITH ANY REVISIONS WHICH THE COUNCIL FEELS ARE NECESSARY, AND PRESENT IT TO THE GOVERNOR AND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
2. THE STATE LIBRARIAN SHOULD TAKE ALL STEPS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PLAN. THIS INCLUDES DRAFTING LEGISLATION FOR THOSE RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH REQUIRE LEGISLATION, INITIATING ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION FOR THOSE RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH

REQUIRE SUCH ACTION, AND DEVELOPING GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURE MANUALS WHICH ARE NEEDED TO CARRY OUT THE PLAN.

3. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SHOULD UNDERTAKE AN EXTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM TO INFORM THE LIBRARY COMMUNITY AND THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA ABOUT THIS PLAN TO SEEK THEIR SUPPORT FOR IT. IN THIS EFFORT, THE COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE OF LIBRARIANS, LIBRARY TRUSTEES, AND OF A VARIETY OF COMMUNITY LEADERS SHOULD BE SOLICITED.
4. THE PLAN AS ADOPTED BY THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED WITH ALL POSSIBLE SPEED.

APPENDIX A

THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT*

1. To advise the Governor and the Secretary of Education with regard to the appointment of the State Librarian.
2. To give advice and make recommendations to the Governor, the Secretary of Education and the State Librarian with respect to the general policies and operations of the State Library and the Commonwealth's library program.
3. To constitute a board of appeal in regard to disputes arising from decisions of the State Librarian, which affect the amount of state aid to a library or its eligibility for state aid. In any such appeal, the ex officio members of the council shall not have voting rights and the vote of a majority of the duly appointed members of the council shall be determinative of the appeal.
4. To aid in increasing public understanding of, and formulating plans for, furthering the purposes of this act.
5. To promulgate rules and regulations for the approval of plans for the use of state funds.
6. To approve or disapprove the library district designations and alignments which are recommended by the State Librarian.

*Source: **The Library Code** [of Pennsylvania], 1972, p. 5.

APPENDIX B

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM 1972-1973 AMERICAN LIBRARY DIRECTORY

STATE & POPULATION (1970 Census)	State Library		December 1, 1972							
	STATE AID	PER CAP	TOTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY INCOME	PER CAP	TOTAL VOLS IN P.L.'S	PER CAP	TOTAL CIRC IN P.L.'S	PER CAP	RANK	RANK
Alabama (3,444,165)	\$ 116,000	\$.03	\$ 4,468,819	\$1.30	3,682,154	1.07	15,556,777	4.52	43	25
Alaska (302,173)	9,000	.03	858,738*	2.84	438,772	1.45	854,062	2.83	29	43
Arizona (1,772,432)	169,396	.10	5,261,795*	2.97	2,438,929	1.38	3,851,409	2.17	31	49
Arkansas (1,923,295)	427,000	.22	2,634,779	1.37	2,100,418	1.09	5,582,094	2.90	41	41
California (20,161,000)	1,000,000	.05	111,310,847	5.52	36,080,322	1.79	117,405,418	5.82	22	6
Colorado (2,207,259)	535,000	.24	7,443,808	3.37	3,477,210	1.58	10,404,925	4.71	27	19
Connecticut (3,032,217)	475,266	.16	15,838,947 (expenditures)	5.22	7,691,115	2.54	15,783,013	5.21	7	13
Delaware (548,104)	72,055	.13	1,276,414	2.33	708,104	1.29	1,463,881	2.67	33	44
Florida (6,789,443)	500,000	.07	15,114,530	2.23	6,500,000	.96	22,000,000	3.24	46	37
Georgia (4,589,575)	2,921,088(1)	.64	10,504,702	2.29	6,001,413	1.31	16,209,975	3.53	32	34
Hawaii (769,913)	All libraries are state-owned and operated				1,344,540	1.75	3,905,825	5.07	23	16
Idaho (713,008)	100,000	.14	1,474,382*	2.07	1,088,626	1.53	2,924,823	4.10	28	28

APPENDIX B CONTINUED

STATE & POPULATION (1970 Census)	STATE AID	PER CAP	RANK	TOTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY INCOME	PER CAP	RANK	TOTAL VOLS IN P.L.'S	PER CAP	RANK	TOTAL CIRC IN P.L.'S	PER CAP	RANK
Illinois (11,113,972)	\$6,497,088	\$58	6	\$ 40,924,109	\$3.68	14	15,738,372	1.42	30	43,968,149	3.96	30
Indiana (5,194,960)	0		25	22,978,744*	4.42	10	11,134,482	2.14	13	25,195,429	4.85	17
Iowa (2,824,376)	0		25	8,903,891*	3.15	20	5,956,796	2.11	15	14,337,674	5.08	15
Kansas (2,249,071)	0		25	5,694,087	2.53	27	4,570,858	2.03	17	10,198,961	4.53	24
Kentucky (3,218,706)	1,939,200	.60	5	5,166,020*	1.60	41	3,487,664	1.08	42	11,520,556	3.58	33
Louisiana (3,641,306)	0		25	10,222,454	2.81	25	4,427,868	1.22	35	13,755,525	3.78	32
Maine (993,663)	19,900	.02	24	2,958,876	2.98	22	3,217,962	3.24	4	4,585,804	4.62	21
Maryland (3,950,200)	3,477,087	.88	2	21,193,565	5.37	7	6,656,762	1.69	25	21,564,149	5.46	11
Massachusetts (5,689,170)	2,557,458	.45	7	31,340,523	5.51	5	18,826,034	3.31	3	34,844,291	6.12	4
Michigan (8,883,112)	1,400,000	.16	13	34,435,849	6.13	2	20,641,701	2.32	9	46,703,978	5.48	10
Minnesota (3,804,471)	500,000	.13	16	14,540,322 (expenditures)	3.82	13	6,516,516	1.71	24	18,252,280	4.80	18
Mississippi (2,216,911)	46,000	.02	24	3,727,438	1.68	40	2,244,932	1.01	44	5,231,244	2.36	47
Missouri (4,677,399)	387,978	.08	18	16,332,100	3.49	16	8,817,769	1.89	21	25,754,157	5.51	9
Montana (694,345)	0		25	1,482,219*	2.13	32	1,482,219	2.13	14	3,803,308	5.48	10

APPENDIX B CONTINUED

STATE & POPULATION (10 Census)	STATE AID	PER CAP	RANK	TOTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY INCOME	PER CAP	RANK	TOTAL VOLS IN P.L.'S	PER CAP	RANK	TOTAL CIRC IN P.L.'S	PER CAP	RANK
Alaska (483,791)	0		25	\$ 3,183,333	\$2.15	31	4,255,284	2.87	5	6,896,243	4.65	20
Alabama (38,738)	0		25	1,588,310	3.25	19	630,022	1.29	33	1,981,897	4.06	29
Alaska (483,791)	40,000	.05	21	2,856,053*	3.87	12	3,241,303	4.39	1	4,218,503	5.72	7
Alabama (38,738)	7,013,105	.96	1	39,287,272	5.38	6	15,911,774	2.18	11	33,119,158	4.54	23
Alaska (483,791)	19,420	.02	24	1,708,001	1.68	40	1,084,373	1.07	43	3,225,430	3.17	38
Alabama (38,738)	14,865,631	.81	3	127,497,125(2)	6.99	1	35,721,516	1.96	19	83,181,579	4.56	22
Alaska (483,791)	1,972,578	.35	9	10,006,373	1.97	37	5,907,298	1.16	37	14,498,703	2.85	42
Alabama (38,738)	96,210	.16	13	1,064,050*	1.72	39	856,261	.95	47	2,657,103	4.30	27
Alaska (483,791)	433,059	.04	22	57,293,193	5.38	6	25,904,077	2.43	8	59,451,854	5.58	8
Alabama (38,738)	150,000	.06	20	5,087,585	1.99	36	3,171,903	1.24	34	8,335,546	3.26	36
Alaska (483,791)	0		25	6,523,728*	3.12	21	3,420,049	1.64	26	11,004,098	5.26	12
Alabama (38,738)	5,135,009	.44	8	33,521,101	2.84	24	14,270,769	1.21	36	35,280,257	2.99	40
Alaska (483,791)	0		25	3,300,068*	3.47	17	1,987,075	2.09	16	3,628,538	3.82	31
Alabama (38,738)	478,519	.20	12	4,797,898	2.01	35	2,736,591	1.15	38	5,892,501	2.47	46

APPENDIX B CONTINUED

STATE & POPULATION (1970 Census)	STATE AID	PER CAP	RANK	TOTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY INCOME	PER CAP	RANK	TOTAL VOLS IN P.L.'S	PER CAP	RANK	TOTAL CIRC IN P.L.'S	PER CAP	RANK
South Dakota (666,257)	\$ 0	\$	25	\$ 2,078,048	\$3.12	21	1,295,909	1.95	20	3,981,001	5.98	5
Tennessee (3,924,164)	585,250	.15	14	7,402,664	1.89	38	3,827,645	.98	45	10,035,325	2.56	45
Texas (11,196,730)	500,000	.04	22	22,996,152*	2.05	34	12,307,435	1.10	40	34,525,006	3.08	39
Utah (1,030,000)	231,100	.22	11	3,689,633*	3.58	15	2,354,211	2.29	10	7,526,939	7.31	1
Vermont (444,732)	0		25	1,183,061*	2.66	26	1,676,200	3.77	2	1,948,006	4.38	26
Virginia (4,648,494)	600,000	.13	16	12,352,591 (expenditures)	2.66	26	5,158,326	1.11	39	16,139,801	3.47	35
Washington (3,433,000)	0		25	19,202,189	5.59	3	6,947,430	2.02	18	21,374,613	6.23	3
West Virginia (1,744,237)	145,034	.08	18	2,268,019 (expenditures)	1.30	43	1,644,419	.94	48	4,083,693	2.34	48
Wisconsin (4,417,933)	80,191 (for service to the blind through contract with Milwaukee Public Library)			19,047,985	4.31	11	9,511,676	2.15	12	22,889,461	5.18	14
Wyoming (332,416)	0		25	1,672,142*	5.03	9	908,712	2.73	6	2,207,934	6.64	2

* Does not include state and/or federal funds

(1) Includes materials, salary and travel for state paid librarians

(2) Includes capital expenditures and grants-in-aid

APPENDIX C

COMPARATIVE RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES OF PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMIC AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES 1970-71

	ACADEMIC LIBRARIES	PUBLIC LIBRARIES
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MATERIALS:

Volumes	20,748,399	14,280,769
Microfilm	616,077	No record
Other Micro Forms	6,467,610	No record
Periodicals	178,252	No record
Government Publications	1,620,132	No record

STAFF:

Professional Staff	1,269	709
Supportive Staff	1,582	2,990
Student Help	1,909,783 Hours	No record
Provisional Librarians	None	125
Library Assistants	None	90

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries	\$20,083,649	\$20,807,055
Hourly Wages	2,885,592	None
Materials	14,227,185	4,992,205
Binding	1,245,082	No record
Other	2,957,217	4,469,455
Total Expenditures	41,398,725	30,268,715

Sources:

1. Our Colleges and Universities Today; Library Resources, Staff and Expenditure at Pennsylvania Institution of Higher Education 1970-71. Pa. Dept. of Education, Vol. IX, no. 4, 1971.
2. 1970 Pennsylvania Public Library Statistics, Feb. 1972.

APPENDIX D

Directory of Pennsylvania Library Cooperatives

This directory is based on an extensive study done in 1972 - Inventory of Pennsylvania Library Cooperatives and Information Networks by Natalie Wiest, Lee Lourea, and Brigitte L. Kenney. Further information about each cooperative listed may be obtained by consulting that directory, copies of which are on file at the State Library of Pennsylvania.

Area College Library Cooperative Program (ACLCP). Sixteen college libraries are full members.

Beaver County Federated Library System. Open to all types of libraries in Beaver County, although at present only public libraries are members.

Bryn Mawr/Haverford Cooperative.

Cabrini College/Eastern College Cooperative.

Cambria-Somerset Delivery Service. A service for public libraries in the district and for selected public and academic libraries outside the district.

Center for Research Libraries, Chicago. Balch Institute, Lehigh University, Temple University, University of Pennsylvania, and University of Pittsburgh are members.

Central Pennsylvania Consortium. Includes four colleges. The librarians meet under the auspices of the consortium.

Committee on Cooperation of the Union Library Catalogue. All types of libraries are represented.

District Library Centers. Pennsylvania presently has 28 district library centers which serve the public libraries and library users in their districts.

Eastern Pennsylvania Interlibrary Cooperation Council (EPIC). Includes representatives of all types of libraries.

Greater Lehigh Valley Library Council. Includes representatives of all types of libraries. It has initiated several cooperative projects.

Lehigh Valley Association of Independent Colleges. The librarians of the colleges meet under auspices of the college consortium and are engaged in various cooperative endeavors.

Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The two regional libraries are the Free Library of Philadelphia and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Serve the blind and severely handicapped individuals by mail.

Medline (Medlars-on-line). Includes several Pennsylvania medical libraries.

Mid-Eastern Regional Medical Library Service, Philadelphia. Serves medical and health-related institutions and personnel.

Middle Atlantic Research Libraries Information Network (MARLIN). Pennsylvania members are Pennsylvania State University, University of Pennsylvania, and Temple University.

Northeastern Pennsylvania Bibliographic Center. A union catalogue of public and academic libraries.

Northwest Interlibrary Cooperative of Pennsylvania (NICOP). A new group, just beginning to plan activities. Includes all types of libraries.

Ohio College Library Center (OCLC). A number of Pennsylvania libraries utilize OCLC terminals to receive cataloging and other information on-line from the computer facility in Columbus, Ohio.

Pennsylvania Public Libraries Film Center. A network of film service to public libraries operated out of Harrisburg.

Philadelphia Area Library Automation Conference (PALAC). Includes 13 colleges and universities.

Philadelphia College of Art/Philadelphia Music Academy Cooperative.

Pittsburgh Regional Library Center (PRLC). Mainly academic libraries, with the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and a special library representative. The center is engaged in a number of cooperative projects, including a union list of periodicals.

Regional Library Resource Centers. The resource libraries are the Free Library of Philadelphia, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, the State Library, and the Pennsylvania State University Libraries. They serve public libraries through interlibrary loan and also provide walk-in service for users.

Scranton Public Library. Delivery service to public and academic libraries.

State College Library Directors. The directors of the 13 state-owned colleges and Indiana University are members. They meet regularly to discuss common concerns.

Susquehanna Library Cooperative. Includes various types of libraries within the north central area of the state.

Theological Seminaries of Southeastern Pennsylvania. Includes eight seminaries.

Tri-County Library Consortium. Includes school and public libraries in the New Castle district.

Tri-State College Library Cooperative. Includes 20 colleges.

TWX Network. Approximately 40 public, academic, and special libraries have TWX equipment.

Union Library Catalogue of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Has over 200 member libraries of different types.

Union of Independent Colleges of Art/Learning Resources Exchange Program (UICA/LREP). National. Pennsylvania member is the Philadelphia College of Art.

APPENDIX E

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

August 29, 1972

OA-501 12-6

SUBJECT Uniform Regions

TO Interested Parties

FROM George Kasparek, Assistant Director
Governor's Office of State Planning and Development

I am pleased to enclose for your information a copy of the Governor's Executive Directive No. 48, dated August 28, 1972, which delineates and designates ten uniform regions in Pennsylvania for all substate planning and development activities of the Commonwealth.

Enclosure



August 28, 1972

SUBJECT: Uniform Regions

TO: Heads of All Administrative Departments,
Independent Administrative Boards and
Commissions, and Other State Agencies
under the Governor's Jurisdiction

FROM: The Governor

The ever-increasing number and variety of Federal, State and local government programs have evolved as very visible characteristics of our system of government. While individual programs reflect sincere responses to specific problems, their cumulative effect too often is diminished because of fragmentation. One consequence of this fragmentation is the confusing variety of substate regional delineations which are currently used for various State and Federal program purposes.

In order to simplify the administrative process of government and make it more visible and accessible to the citizens of Pennsylvania, I am directing that a uniform system of multi-county regions be utilized as a common geographic base for all substate planning and development activities of the Commonwealth.

Comprehensive planning performed at the regional level is now seen as an effective means of unifying and strengthening the plans of local governments and of relating them to Statewide and National plans and programs. The use of uniform regions should strengthen regional plan implementation by encouraging a closer relationship between regional planning efforts and State and Federal Program planners and administrators.

The boundaries of the ten uniform regions (see attached map) are based upon years of study and use by the Office of State Planning and Development (formerly State Planning Board) and upon experience with programs such as the Appalachia Regional Development Program which successfully utilize multi-county regional organizations for planning and development purposes.

It is my intention that the geographic aspects of all State and Federal programs should eventually be consistent with the uniform regions to the maximum extent possible. Since the boundaries of the uniform regions fall within those of the six human service regions which were delineated in 1968, those agencies which are now utilizing the six regions are likely to experience no more than minimal changes in adapting their programs to the uniform regions. Other agencies are expected to conform as expeditiously as possible. The Executive Director of the Office of State Planning and Development, acting in coordination with the Budget Secretary, will review each agency's progress toward compliance with the uniform regions.

Recognizing that no "perfect" regional configuration will ever be achieved, these delineations must remain flexible. However, any future realignment of individual counties will apply to all regional programs and all State Government administrative regions.

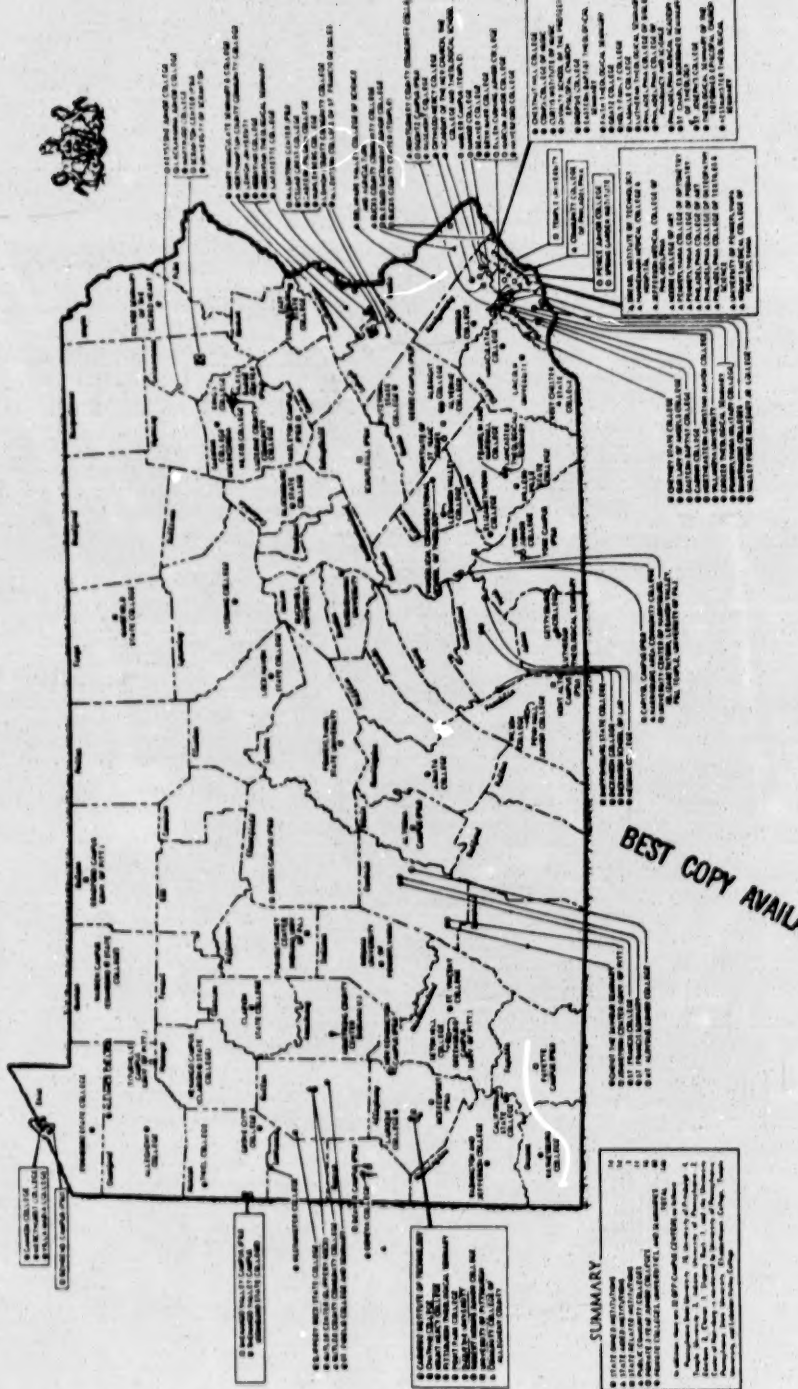
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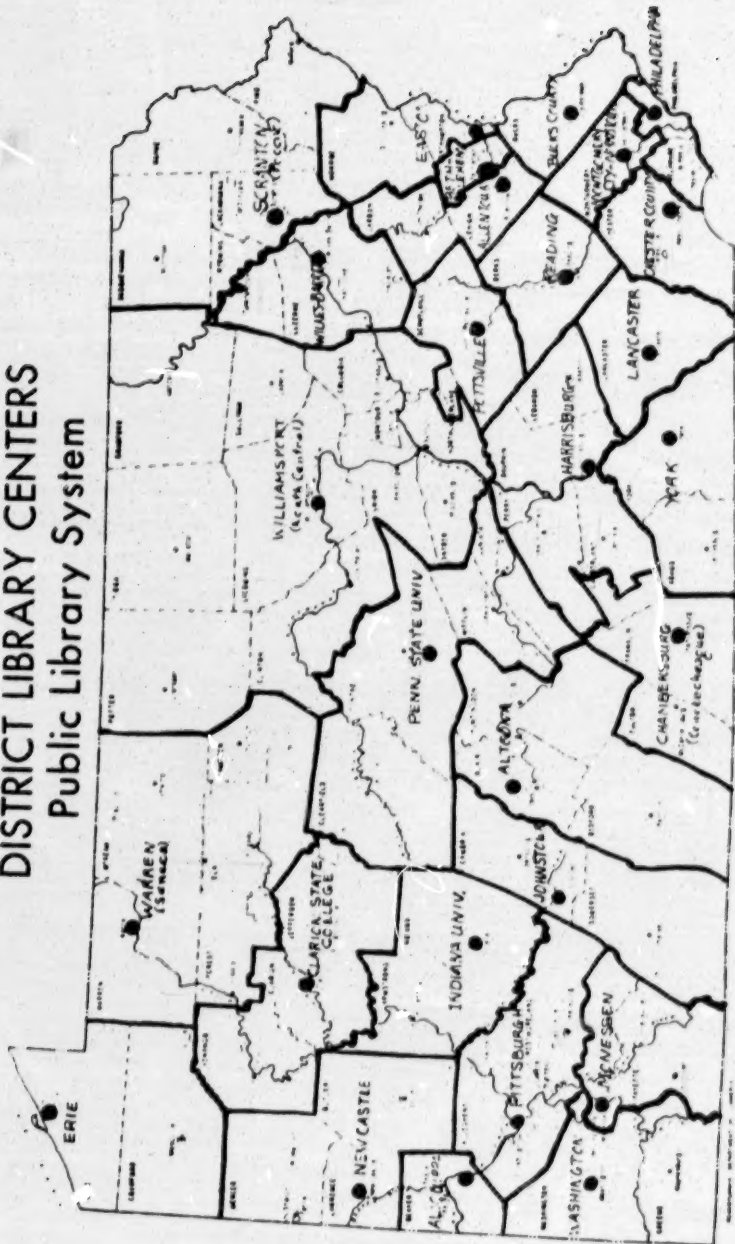


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PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION



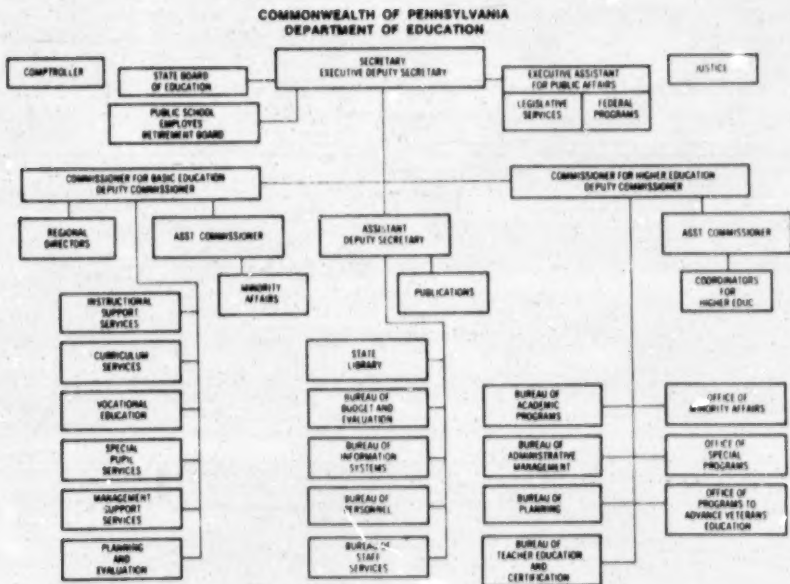
DISTRICT LIBRARY CENTERS Public Library System



Bureau of Library Development
State Library Harrisburg
April, 1960

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APPENDIX H



APPENDIX I

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF STATE LIBRARY SERVICES

